The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette

ALEXANDRIA——PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

No. 445.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1796. [Vol. IV.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN SMARR deceased, are desired to make them known to the subscribers, that in case they be considered just, measures may be taken for discharging and paying the same.

ROBERT SMARR, *Executor.*
SARAH SMARR, *Executrix.*

Feb. 18.

A PERSON who is well acquainted with the Mercantile Business—wishes employment. Apply to the printer.

N. B. Town or Country would make no difference.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber in Fairfax county, a negro boy named HARRY, about sixteen years of age, of a light complection, his eyes is rather large than otherways. Whoever takes up the said negro Harry, and delivers him to the subscriber living in Dumfries, shall receive Ten Dollars and all reasonable charges paid.

TOWNSHEND DADE.

February 4, 1796

For FREIGHT,

To EUROPE or the WEST-INDIES,
The Brig ROSANNA,
GEORGE ARCHER, master;
Twelve hundred barrels burthen.
For terms apply to the master on board at Ramsay's wharf, or to
JAMES PORTER.

Feb. 5s

For Charter,

The Ship ELIZA,
JOHN BORROWDALE, Master;
Burthen 3000 barrels. Apply to
Wm. WILSON.

Jan. 25.

For Freight or Charter,

THE SLOOP
JENNETT,
ALEX. NICKLES, MASTER,
Burthen one hundred tons, lying at Ramsay's wharf. Apply to
CLINGMAN & M'GAW.

Alex. Feb. 2.

For Sale or Freight,

THE SCHOONER
BETSEY,
Burthen 350 barrels, lying at Gilpin's wharf she is well found and sails fast. Also for sale on board said vessel, Cape Wines, Sugar in Hhds. and Barrels, Candles, Chocolate and Aloes in boxes, Sole Leather, Shoes, Duck, India Cotton Sheeting, and Muslins. Any person wishing to purchase said vessel or cargo may know the terms by applying to the Master on board.

The Partnership

OF Lund Washington and Samuel Bayly, under the firm of Lund Washington and Co. being dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of August last: all persons who have any claims against the said company are desired to bring them in, and all those indebted to make payment.

SAMUEL BAYLY.

Colchester, Dec. 15, 1795.

Hands wanted,

EITHER white or black, to hire by the month or cord, to cut twelve or fifteen hundred cord of wood at the Great Falls of Potomack, for which a liberal price will be given—or a good price for ten or twelve able working negroes by the year. Apply either to the manager at the Great Falls, or to the subscriber in Alexandria, who also wants to purchase, for the use of the forge, one hundred and fifty barrels of corn to be delivered there.

JOHN POTTS.

Feb. 6. 6.

A Store-house to Let.

THE subscriber will rent 'till the 14th of November next, his store-house on King-street, corner of Gretter's alley.

Wm. HICKMAN.

Notice.

I DO hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of mine on four notes for 1041 dollars 66 cents each, given to Dr. *Henry Rose*, the 11th of November, 1795. payable as follow, viz. 3, 6, 9 and 12 months after date, as I am determined not to pay them, not having received value for them.

THOMAS RICHARDS.

Alexandria, Feb. 4, 1796.

NOTICE.

The Partnership of Thomas

Richards and Edmond Edmonds, under the firm of Richards and Edmonds, being this day dissolved by mutual content, they request all those to whom they are indebted to bring in their accounts for settlement; and all who are indebted to them will please call and settle their respective balances.

THOMAS RICHARDS.
EDMOND EDMONDS.

Alexandria, February 5, 1796.

THE subscribers will either sell or rent the three story red Ware-house on Col. Ramsay's wharf, lately in possession of Richards & Edmonds, and give possession immediately.

J. RIDDLE & CO.

Feb'ry 6.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 26th day of last month, a negro man named JACK, (but commonly calls himself *Jack Fry*)—he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; remarkably black, has a scar on his right leg, a little above his instep, occasioned by the cut of a sythe, had on when he went away a blue cloth jacket and trowsers, osnaburgs shirt, and wool hat.—He is supposed to be lurking about the Big Falls, as his father Philip Fry is at present employed at that place, and who once before induced said JACK to elope. Whoever will deliver the said Runaway to the subscriber living near Colchester, or secures him in any goal so that I get him again shall receive if thirty miles from home five dollars, and for a greater distance the above reward.

All masters of vessels and others are forwarned from harboring or carrying him off at their peril.

Wm. TRIPLETT.

Feb. 6.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *Richard Lee*, late of Lee-Hall, in Westmoreland County are requested to bring them in, that they may be adjusted; and all persons who are indebted to said estate are desired to make payment to me.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Administrator.

Loudoun County, October 6, 1795.

W. Tonkin,

JOINER, CABINET MAKER and GLAZIER

BEGS leave to inform the public of his having commenced business in the back part of the house lately occupied by Mr. Sweeney, in King-street, and flatters himself that by an indefatigable attention he will merit the favors of those who may be pleased to honor him with their commands.

Alexandria, Jan. 11, 1794.

The subscriber's property, fronting on Union and extending from Wolfe to Duke-streets, having suffered material injury by persons digging and carrying sand and dirt therefrom, she hereby gives notice that a trespasser hereafter will be prosecuted.

B. KIRK.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WENT off from me in Richmond, about the beginning of December last, a large yellow complected negro man slave named CAIN, but most commonly called Cook, from his being a cook by trade. He had a note to choose his master, as I was about to sell him, but the note permitted him to pass on that errend no longer than the next day. He is a tall raw boned strong fellow, about thirty years of age, and had beside other cloathing blue planes enough to make him a suit which I had just given him. I purchased him in the year 1791 from Mr. WILLIAM NELSON. jun. of York, where he has a wife, and where I supposed at first he had gone and would return to me after Christmas, but not hearing of him I begin now to think he is passing for a free man and has probably gone to some of the northern states. I will give Ten Dollars reward for him delivered to me here, if taken in this state, or Twenty Dollars if taken in any other state.

RICHARD HANSON.

Virginia, Petersburg, Jan. 18, 1796.

☞ Mr. Randolph's Vindication may now be had of

Jan 29. J. V. THOMAS, Bookseller.

Bank of Alexandria,

JANUARY 22, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscription-Book is kept open at the Bank for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the augmented stock, and will continue open until the whole number of shares are filled up.

By order of the board,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cash'r.

N. B. Any Bank paper from Philadelphia to Alexandria, will be taken for the mony to be paid at the time of subscribing.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 21st January next, a subscription will be opened at the Court-house in this town, under the direction of the President and Directors of the Bank, for an augmentation of Seventeen Hundred and Fifty shares to the capital of the Bank of Alexandria, agreeably to an act of Assembly, and continue open for 30 days, or until the whole are subscribed—each share is two hundred dollars and payable in the following manner, viz.

Ten dollars for each share at the time of subscribing—Forty dollars more in 60 days—Twenty-five dollars more in 90 days—Fifty dollars more in 105 days—and Seventy-five dollars more in 165 days from the time of opening the subscription.

By order of the President and Directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

Alex. Dec. 11, '95.

Lime-stone and Lime wanted.

THE Directors of the Potomack Company wish to purchase Three Thousand Cubic Feet of Lime-stone, each piece to be not less than two feet by four, nor less than four inches thick—also a quantity not less than Six Thousand Bushels of good unslacked Lime; to be delivered at the lower end of the Canal, at the Great Falls, one sixth part of each article before the 15th of March next; one sixth by the first of April following, and the remainder before the 15th of May next.—Those who wish to contract for either or both these articles, will please to send their proposals in writing to either of the Directors, at George-Town or Alexandria, before the first Monday in February next. The payments will be made agreeable to the sellers.

JOHN FITZGERALD, President.
G. GILPIN, } Directors at Alexandria.
J. KEETH, }
J. TEMPLEMAN, } Directors at George Town.
T. LEAR, }

Alex. Dec. 22, 1795

Potomack Company.

THE Stockholders on the new subscription to the Potomack Company, are required to pay to *William Hartshorne*, Treasurer, on or before the first day of March next, ten pounds per cent. on the amount of each share by them held.

JOHN FITZGERALD, President.
GEORGE GILPIN,
JAMES KEITH,
JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
TOBIAS LEAR, } Directors.

Alex. Dec. 22, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber the 11th inst. *a negro wench* named JENNY, commonly called FANNY, aged 17 years and about 5 feet 2 inches high, very black, speaks full and thick. She was formerly the property of Mr. John Watts, of this place, and since of Mr. W. Burd from whom the subscriber purchased her. She had on when she ran away a short calico jacket, chocolate ground with white spots, white linen petticoat, dark mixed ribbed worsted hose, red and yellow cotton handkerchief, with green border. The above reward will be paid to whoever secures her so that I may get her again, if out of the county, or Five Dollars if taken within the County, and all reasonable charges. Whoever harbours said Negro may expect to be prosecuted.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE.

Jan 1. '96.

Church Music.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he intends to open a School for teaching Church Music in four parts, at the council chamber, three days in the week, viz. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from half past two till five o'clock in the afternoon. The price of Tuition will be Three Dollars quarterly: half paid at entrance, the remainder at the end of the quarter.

His school will be open in the evening for the accommodation of those who cannot attend in the day, from 6 to 8 o'clock. He will likewise wait upon Ladies or gentlemen at their own houses.

A line directed to him at Mr. Abert's will be immediately attended to.

JOHN CALLENDER.

Feb. 1, 1796.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

[*The commencement of the preſent ſeſſion of the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts is intereſting. We lay before our readers ſuch part of its proceedings as may be deemed moſt important, and of general concern, viz. An extract from the Governor's Speech relative to the propoſed amendments from this ſtate to the Conſtitution of the United States, and the late treaty formed with Great Britain—the reply of the ſenate and lower houſe, &c. It is proper to remark, that the anſwer of the ſenate to the governor's addreſs was paſſed unanimouſly, that of the houſe by a large majority; and a more pointed reprobation of the Governor's addreſs might have been carried in the latter, but for the purpoſe of greater unanimity the anſwer reported was adopted.*]

Extract from the Speech of Governor ADAMS *to the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts.*

The government of the United States is entruſted ſolely with ſuch powers as regard our ſafety as a nation; and all powers not given to Congreſs by the Conſtitution, remain in the individual States and the people. In all good governments the Legiſlative, Executive and Judiciary powers are confined within the limits of their reſpective departments. If therefore it ſhould be found that the conſtitutional rights of our federal and local governments ſhould on either ſide be infringed, or that either of the departments aforeſaid ſhould interfere with another, it will, if continued, eſſentially alter the Conſtitution, and may in time, I hope far diſtant, be productive of ſuch convulſions as may ſhake the political ground upon which we now happily ſtand.

Under theſe impreſſions, I cannot forbear to mention to you a ſubject which has lately arreſted the public attention and employed the pens of ingenious men of different ſentiments concerning it. In diſcuſſing a ſubject ſo extremely momentous as a national treaty, no perſonal attachment or prejudice, no private or ſelfiſh feelings, no arts of deception ſhould be ſuffered to intermingle; truth ſhould be the object, and reaſon the guide.

By the conſtitution of the United States, it is provided, that all legiſlative powers therein granted, ſhall be veſted in a Congreſs, to conſiſt of a Senate and houſe of Repreſentatives. Theſe ſeveral branches have and exerciſe a poſitive negative upon each other. No legiſlative act therefore, can paſs, without their joint concurrence. But in another part of the conſtitution, under the head of Executive, THE PRESIDENT has the power with the advice and conſent of the Senate, provided two thirds of the Senate preſent, concurs, to make treaties; and all treaties which are made, or ſhall be made under the authority of the United States, ſhall be among the ſupreme laws of the land: The Senate therefore, partakes with the Executive, ſo far as to adviſe and conſent; but the moſt popular branch of congreſs has no concern therein. I do earneſtly recommend to you to turn your attention to thoſe parts of the conſtitution at leaſt, which relate to the legiſlative and executive powers, and judge for yourſelves whether they may not be conſtrued to militate with each other, and lead to an abſurd concluſion, that there actually exiſts in the government of the United States, two diſtinct and deciſive Legiſlatures.

I am far from being deſirous that unneceſſary alterations of our Conſtitution, ſhould be propoſed: But it is of great conſequence to the liberties of a nation, to review its civil Conſtitution and compare the practice of its adminiſtrators, with the eſſential principles upon which it is founded. We fellow-citizens, are under the ſtrongeſt obligations, from the ſolemnity of our mutual compacts, and even our ſacred oaths, with a watchful eye at every point to defend and ſupport our Conſtitutions; and to ſtrengthen the eſſential principles upon which they are founded, when it ſhall become needful, falls in my opinion within thoſe ſolemn obligations.

I hope, fellow-citizens, that what I am now about to ſay will not be deemed improper.

I have been accuſtomed to ſpeak my mind upon matters of great moment to our common country with freedom; and every citizen of the United States has the ſame right that I have. I may never hereafter have an opportunity of publicly expreſſing my opinion on the treaty lately made with the court of London: I am therefore conſtrained with all due reſpect to our conſtituted authorities to declare that the treaty appears to me to be pregnant with evil. It controuls ſome of the powers ſpecially veſted in Congreſs, for the ſecurity of the people; and I fear that it may reſtore to Great Britain ſuch an influence over the government and people of this country as may not be conſiſtent with the general welfare. This ſubject however it is expected will come before the Congreſs whoſe immdiate province it is to diſcuſs it, and to determine ſo far as it may be in their power, as they ſhall think for the ſafety and welfare of the *people*.

Extract from the reply of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

More than ſix years have elapſed ſince the adoption of the Federal Conſtitution by the people of the United States; and the proſperity they have ſo eminently enjoyed under its influence, may be juſtly conſidered a ſtrong evidence of its merits, as well as the propriety and wiſdom of its adminiſtration.

In every free Republic it is of the higheſt importance that the Legiſlative, Executive and Judicial powers ſhould be preſerved as ſeparate and independent of each other, as the nature of government will admit. Should it be found that theſe powers, in the conſtitution of the United States, interfere further than is neceſſary to ſecure and maintain the honor and intereſts of the nation, our attention will neceſſarily be arreſted by ſo ſerious an evil, and our endeavours directed to a ſpeedy and effectual remedy.

The buſineſs of making Treaties being expreſsly deligated to the Federal Government, by the Conſtitution of the United States, we conſider a reſpectful ſubmiſſion on the part of the people to the legal deciſions of the conſtituted authorities to be the ſureſt means of enjoying and perpetuating the invaluable bleſſings of our free and repreſentative government.

Extract from the reply of the Senate.

That the wiſdom of frequent reſource to thoſe principles which form a common baſis to the conſtitution of our ſtate, and of the general government, inſtituted by an enlightened people, for the ſole purpoſe of aſſerting and ſecuring their rights, is duly appreciated by them, is not only evinced as "the citizens of this commonwealth have lately diſcovered their acquieſcence under their conſtitution as it now ſtands," after ſo long experience of its effects; but from a diſpoſition, alſo manifeſted, to make a fair and full experiment of the operation of the conſtitution of the United States, with a liberal confidence in the adminiſtration of the government it has ordered.

Impreſſed with theſe ſentiments, and adopting the opinion of your excellency, that "the government of the United States is entruſted ſolely with ſuch powers as regard our ſafety as a nation," we conſider it as an interference with the powers entruſted to that government, for the Legiſlature of this Commonwealth to decide on "the treaty lately made with Great Britain," to which you refer—as the Conſtitution of the United States expreſsly declares, that "*the Preſident* ſhall have power, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senate preſent concur." And having firm reliance on the Supreme Executive, and other conſtituted authorities of the Union, we hope the apprehenſions of danger expreſſed by your excellency on this ſubject will never be realized.

LEGISLATIVE.

The Secretary having communicated to the Hon. Senate, certain reſolutions of the Legiſlature of *Virginia*, propoſing amendments to the Federal Conſtitution, &c. The ſame was read, and a motion to commit them, being negatived, they were ſent down to the Houſe.

Being read in the Houſe, it was moved, that the ſame be committed—which motion paſſed in the negative, for it 42—againſt it 56.

It was then moved, that they lie on the table, which paſſed in the affirmative, for it 42—againſt it 41.

OF TREATIES.

It requires the ſame powers, and the ſame exerciſe of them, to make a treaty with the Indians, as with the *Engliſh*—We have had numberleſs treaties with the various nations which ſurrounded the United States, and yet even the jaundiced eye of antifederaliſm has not ſpied any thing therein "*pregnant with evil;*" nor diſcovered in their ratification any unconſtitutional interference of the *Legiſlative* and *Executive powers*—It was left for the treaty with *Great Britain* to point out the "*evil,*" which our Jacobins would fain make us believe, has remained undiſcovered until now—But, *when a victim is to be ſacrificed, it is an eaſy matter to pick up ſticks ſufficient to make the fire.*"

The Conſtitution of the United States, no where points out, that amendments ſhall originate in the State Legiſlatures—Theſe bodies have the right to decide on them in their *laſt ſtages*, and when nine ſtates concur, they become a part of the Conſtitution. The proceedings of *Virginia*, therefore, is unconſtitutional, and ought, like the conduct of *ſome towns* to be *avoided*, rather than *imitated*. This the gentlemen from the country know; and conduct themſelves accordingly.

A CARD.

Mrs. TREATY aſſures his EXCELLENCY of Maſſachuſetts that his inſinuation before a great number of gentlemen, that ſhe is "*pregnant,*" beſides being indelicate, is wholly unfounded; and ſhe expects from his juſtice as a gentleman, as well as his candor as a man, that he will contradict the aſſertion as publicly as he made it. In *June* laſt, ſhe loſt by death, the only child (being the 12th) which ever gave her the leaſt inquietude. Since then ſhe has enjoyed perfect health, and avers that ſhe has not felt the leaſt pain common to "*pregnant*" ladies. As ſhe is now "*one-and-indiviſible,*" and has to provide for her other *eleven* children, ſhe cannot for a moment ſuffer ſo injurious a report reſpecting her, to paſs uncontradicted—more eſpecially as ſhe can convince his Excellency of his miſtake, by occular demonſtration.

REPORT

Of the Secretary of War, on the meaſures which have been purſued to obtain proper ſcites for arſenals; which is reſpectfully ſubmitted to the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

IT having been determined to erect one arſenal on the Potowmac, and another in South-Carolina; the latter in a ſituation to and from which water tranſportation would be afforded, and the former in the vicinity of a number of iron works; the neceſſary orders were given, in the year 1794, for exploring both countries: the agent employed on the former, reported, in the ſame year, in favor of a ſituation about 25 miles below the Blue Ridge, where a number of circumſtances invited the eſtabliſhment. In an undertaking, however, of ſuch importance and permanecy, it was deemed expedient to make another examination. This was done laſt ſpring. The engineer employed, purſuant to his inſtructions, reported the ſituation of various places where it would be practicable to erect the neceſſary works and magazines, with their reſpective advantages and diſadvantages; and at what prices they could probably be obtained. Theſe were all extremely high; and one far exceeded the whole appropriation for all the arſenals propoſed to be erected. For this reaſon, another place comprehending ſeveral lots of land, had the preference; and the requiſite negotiations were begun for making the purchaſes. Before they were concluded, the attention of the executive was called to another ſituation on the Potowmac, poſſeſſing, with ſome difficulties to be encountered, apparently many important advantages. The engineer was again inſtructed to examine this place, from which he has lately returned, The American gentleman, well acquainted with the country, and who aſſiſted him in this examination, was to have tranſmitted a ſurvey of the place referred to, and of the adjacent waters, on which the engineer's report would be compleated. The ſurvey has not yet been received, and the determination of the executive is conſequently ſuſpended.

The engineer employed for the like purpoſe in South-Carolina, made a report, which was received early in the laſt ſummer. He had explored that part of the country to which his attention had been directed by the executive. He alſo examined another. The latter, independent of its being in a more healthful ſituation, was deemed by him to poſſeſs ſome other advantages over the former.—However, he propoſed to viſit the ſeat of government, and perſonally explain his ideas on the ſubject. This viſit was waited for, but not made:—No deciſion has conſequently been taken on his report.

The prices of lands and mill-ſeats, (for the latter muſt be comprehended in the plan of an arſenal) ſo far exceeded thoſe upon which the calculations were made when the plan of erecting arſenals was projected, and roſe ſo rapidly ſoon after, it is now found that the whole appropriation, for the three or four arſenals, which the executive was authorized by law to erect, would be inadequate for a ſingle new eſtabliſhment. Hence the principal object in the meaſures purſued during the laſt ſummer, was to aſcertain and ſecure the moſt eligible ſcite on the Potowmac, where magazines could be erected, and certain military ſtores be collected and ſafely depoſited; and where afterwards the works neceſſary in the formation of all the emplſments of war, might be erected, as the requiſite funds could be provided.

In a country where ſuch eſtabliſhments are unknown, and where the actual ſtate of things admits of a ſuſpenſion of ſome of them, conſiſtently with the public ſafety, it would ſeem expedient to make an experiment with *one*, in a central poſition. The obvious principles of œconomy recommend this caution, and the avoiding of defects likely to appear in a firſt attempt, and the probability of ſolid improvements which experience would ſuggeſt in a ſecond, ſtrongly enforce it.

Springfield in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, was at once fixed on as a proper ſituation for the arſenal to be eſtabliſhed, in the eaſtern diviſion of the ſtates. Magazines for military ſtores had been formerly erected at that place: Some additional buildings have been made, and a number of workmen collected for the purpoſe of repairing and manufacturing ſmall arms. The former has been executed and the latter commenced.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Department of War,
Dec. 12, 1795.

Report of the Secretary of War on the meaſures which have been taken to repleniſh the magazines with military ſtores.

In reſpect to ſome of the moſt eſſential articles, the ſtock on hand is reſpectable; and as to others, the magazines are not ill ſupplied.

A contract has been made for a large quantity of ſaltpetre; and probably it is now on its way from India. This important article may, however, be obtained in the Weſtern parts of the United States. The fact is aſcertained. Forty or fifty tons have been brought from thoſe parts to Philadelphia for ſale. and it is ſaid that ſeveral hundred tons might be procured, in the ſame way, in the courſe of next ſummer, if needed.

To increaſe the ſtock of ſmall arms, and to render ſerviceable thoſe already in public ſtores, two ſets of armourers have been employed, to wit; at Springfield in Maſſachuſetts, and at New-London in Virginia, in repairing arms, and preparing to manufacture the moſt eſſential parts of muſkets; and ſome ſpecimens have been produced which prove their capacity to equal, in that article, the manufacture of any country in the world. All the arms in the magazines in Philadelphia have been repaired; with ſome thouſands at Weſt-Point, where the reſidue are now repairing.

In addition to theſe ſources of ſupply; beſides two thouſand rifles which have been purchaſed; contracts have been made, and are executing, for ſeven thouſand muſkets, to be manufactured in the United States.—The preſent period may be deemed an unfavorable one to carry on ſuch manufactures, on account of the high price of labor. Nevertheleſs, it ſeemed important to ſecure the ſervices of the manufacturers, when they might be of the higheſt neceſſity, by continuing to furniſh them employment. Such muſkets as are manufactured are after the model of the French arms, which compoſe by far the greateſt part of thoſe in our magazines. For this reaſon, and becauſe they are preferable to thoſe of any other nation known in the United States, it was apparently inexpedient to make an importation of arms from Europe, ſeeing a ſupply was not to be expected from France; and the ſituation of the United States not rendering the meaſure of an immediate importation indiſpenſable.

The caſting of cannon has not been attended hitherto with the expected ſucceſs. The founderies which formerly ſucceeded very well in the caſting of ſmall guns

were not well adapted to the caſting of 24 and 32 pounders. A French gentleman, of ſome knowledge and experience in cannon founderies, has lately been employed to amend the proceſs of caſting, and to improve the machinery for boring; and there is room to hope that his projected improvements will be realized. Nevertheleſs, in an undertaking ſo important, and at the ſame time ſo expenſive, it was deſirable to obtain, if poſſible, a complete cannon founder, and from the information received it ſeemed probable that one might be procured from one of the beſt founderies in England. Meaſures for that purpoſe have accordingly been taken.

All of which is reſpectfully ſubmitted to the houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Department of War, Dec. 12, 1795.

80,000 lb. of Coffee and 12 hhds.

of Sugar, juſt received per the ſchooner Jack, from Martinique, and for ſale by

ISAAC M'PHERSON,

Who will take U. S. Bank notes in payment.

Feb. 10

For Sale,

Valuable real property in fee ſimple.

A HOUSE and LOT on the ſouth ſide of King ſtreet, the ſecond below Pitt ſtreet, containing in front 31 feet 6 inches and extending back 176 feet 3 inches.

The houſe is built of brick, 27 feet front, by 40 feet deep; two ſtories high with a good brick kitchen; there are two cellars under the houſe, in one of which is a plank floor.

The front part has been occupied as a ſtore, but might be eaſily converted into a parlour; the houſe is well finiſhed throughout, and has every convenience for the accommodation of a family. The lot is encloſed with a neat pailing and laid out in a garden. It will be ſold either for caſh or on credit. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe ſuch property will pleaſe to apply to the ſubſcribers who will give a general warrantee.

JOHN and THOMAS VOWELL.

Alexandria, Feb, 11, 1796.

For Sale,

On board the Schooner Hart, from Boſton, now lying at Col. Ramſay's wharf,

300 buſhels of Liverpool Salt;

alſo a few caſks of Malaga and Sherry wines of the firſt quality, French Brandy, Ruſſia and Raven's Duck and Sheeting, freſh raiſins and figs, 20 dozen bottled Porter, 2 crates of Liverpool ware. Apply to the maſter on board.

Feb. 12.

To be Sold,

On Monday the 29th day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, and poſſeſſion given to the purchaſer immediately,

A Tract of land being part of a larger tract called Foſter's Neck, bounded by the river Wicomico on the one ſide, and Maiden Bower creek on the other. This land is ſuppoſed to contain about five hundred acres, well timbered, having plenty of fire wood and cedar, and about 50 acres of Salt Marſh: on the premiſes are a very good dwelling houſe, kitchen and all other neceſſary out houſes. The land will be run out between this and the day of ſale, and a plat thereof lodged in the hands of Mr. Reuben Craig, living adjoining the premiſes, ready to be ſhewn to any perſon deſirous of ſeeing them.

One half of the purchaſe money to be paid down, and a liberal credit will be given for the balance on giving bond with approved ſecurity.

JAMES JORDAN.

Maryland, St. Mary's County, Feb. 11, 1796.

William Bowie,

TAYLOR and HABIT MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has remov'd to Prince ſtreet, two doors above the poſt-office.

He returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave reſpectfully to ſolicit a continuance of their favours.

Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who may pleaſe to favour him with their commands may have any article in his line made up and finiſhed in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner.

N. B. The houſe in Fairfax ſtreet, next door to the naval office, to let—for further particulars enquire as above, or to Mr. Lanty Crow near the premiſes.

February 11. 3m.

William Stables

UPHOLSTERER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general that he has begun buſineſs at John Bogue's, joiner and cabinet maker, in Princeſs-Street, near Mr. Hepburn's Wharf, Venetian and Parlour Blinds, on a new conſtruction, made and neatly filled up; Paper hanging done in all its branches, &c. Orders thankfully received and ſtrictly attended to. He returns his ſincere thanks to thoſe who have already conferred on him their favors.

Alexandria, Feb. 10.

Alexandria, February 11.

The following gentlemen are choſen to repreſent the Town in Common Council the enſuing year.

	Votes.
John Dundas	251
Jonah Thompſon	233
James Irvin	244
Charles Simms	242
George Deneale	232
William Patton	230
Alexander Smith	222
James Keith	185
Samuel Craig	178
Francis Peyton	171
Jeſſe Taylor	165
Dennis Ramſay	119

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable Houſe in Liverpool, to their correſpondents in Philadelphia, dated November 19, 1795.

"The ſelect committee appointed by the Houſe of commons to conſider of the preſent high prices and apprehended ſcarcity of grain and flour in this kingdom, have recommended to parliament that our miniſters ſhould not interfere in the purchaſing of foreign corn, but truſt to the ſpeculations of private adventurers for the procuring of adequate ſupplies, and that for their encouragement, the following bounties ſhould be granted, viz.

On the firſt 300,000 quarters of wheat or flour, imported from Europe or Africa, 20*ſ.*

On the ſucceeding 500,000 quarters from Europe or Africa, 15*ſ.*

On the firſt 500,000 quarters of wheat or flour imported from America, 15*ſ.*

On all ſubſequent importations till 31ſt Auguſt 1796, 10*ſ.*

On the firſt 500,000 quarters of Indian Corn, 5*ſ.*

On all ſubſequent importations till the 31ſt of Auguſt, 1796, 3*ſ.*

"It is not yet certain that parliament will adopt the recommendation of the ſelect committee, but the general opinion is ſo much in favour of their doing ſo, that we think it proper to give you this early information and as ſoon as any fixed concluſion is come to, we hope to write further."

NOTE. *A quarter contains eight Winchester buſhels, or four hundred weight of flour.*

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated November 27, 1795.

"Government has allowed bounties upon the importation of wheat as follow:

"From the South of Europe 20*ſ* per quarter (of 8 buſhels) upon the firſt 300,000 quarters.

"On the firſt 500,000 from all other ports of Europe 15*ſ.*

"On the firſt 500,000 quarters from America, 15*ſ* and 10*ſ* per quarter on all coming after, until the firſt of Auguſt next."

The letters from which we copied the foregoing were ſent up from the ſhip Amiable, Capt. Tillinghaſt, arrived in the Delaware. [*Gaz. U. S.*]

Extract of a letter from a member of the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts, dated 20th Jan. to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"It is impoſſible to expreſs the degree of diſguſt and indignation which was produced by the governor's moſt extraordinary ſpeech. It evinces a total ignorance of the ſentiments of his conſtituents, which are perfectly correct, and ſuch as the friends of order and good government wiſh them to be. The ſpirit of diſorganization, which is expreſſed in the ſpeech will not be echoed or countenanced by either houſe. Compaſſion for the infirmities of age, reſpect for the former character and ſervices of the governor, and a juſt regard to harmony among the ſeveral branches of the government, will probably ſoften the addreſs of both houſes, but without leaving equivocal the opinion of either.

From the ARGUS

I have lately read with much pleaſure, a "Diſſertation on firſt principles of government, by Thomas Paine," and am highly gratified with the ſentiments it contains. The following quotation from the pamphlet is ſelected for the peruſal of your readers.

"When we conſider how many ways property may be acquired without merit, and loſt without a crime, we ought to ſpurn the idea of making it a criterion of right.

"The protection of a man's perſon is more ſacred than the protection of property; and beſides this, the faculty of performing any kind of work or ſervice, by which he acquires a livelihood, or maintains a family, is of the nature of property. It is property to him; he has acquired it, and it is as much the object of his protection as exterior property, poſſeſſed without that faculty, can be the object of protection to another perſon.

"As property honeſtly obtained, is beſt ſecured by an equality of rights, ſo ill gotten property depends for protection on a monopoly of rights. He who has robbed another of his property, will next endeavor to diſarm him of his rights to ſecure that property; for when the robber becomes the legiſlator, he believes himſelf ſecure. That part of the government of England that is called the houſe of lords, was originally compoſed of perſons who had committed robberies of which I have been ſpeaking. It was an aſſociation for the protection of the property they had ſtolen.

"The principle of an *equality of rights* is clear and ſimple. Every man can underſtand it, and it is by underſtanding his rights that he learns his duties; for where the rights of men are equal, every man muſt finally feel the neceſſity of protecting the rights of others as the moſt effectual ſecurity for his own."

Many other paſſages might be ſelected, but theſe will be ſufficient to recommend the work to the peruſal of every true republican. Without any intereſt in view but the good of my fellow citizens, and the diffuſion of republican ſentiments throughout the world, I ſincerely wiſh that the principles contained in the above mentioned book may have a happy tendency to deſtroy every appearance of ariſtocracy and monarchy, and confirm the genuine principles of republicaniſm in the heart of every friend to the liberty and happineſs of mankind.

A Friend to Liberty and the Rights of Man.

By this Morning's Poſt.

BOSTON, JAN. 30.

From GUADALOUPE.

Capt. Rich arrived here in 23 days from Guadaloupe, but laſt from St. Bartholomews, 16 days—The above veſſel left Guadaloupe the 25th of December—at which time there had no reinforcement arrived from England; and it was generally ſuppoſed that the expedition had been given up. While Capt. Rich was at Guadaloupe, a veſſel arrived from Bourdeaux, with about 150 troops on board, to ſerve in the iſland, which they were rendering as ſecure as poſſible—they had, however, very little apprehenſion of danger from the Britiſh.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, &c.

Capt. GARDNER, from the Cape of Good Hope, arrived here ſince our laſt, confirms the accounts of the capture of that territory by the Engliſh, and that they have from 3 to 4000 troops there. He mentions alſo, the arrival of news of the capture of Ceylon, as before announced; and of the report that an expedition againſt Batavia, the capital of the Dutch dominions in India, was in contemplation.—That the Engliſh having received information, by the capture of a Dutch packet, of a conſiderable fleet of Dutch Indiamen, about to ſail for Europe, had diſpatched all the ſhips of war at the Cape to intercept them—and that the Engliſh treated the Americans very civilly, but would not allow them to take cargoes on board at the Cape.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 8.

IMPORTANT!

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, to a gentleman in this town, dated February 1ſt—ſays:

"*The ſchooner John, captain Seward, from Martinique—ſays, that the troops had not arrived, and that the black pioneers were ordered back from Barbadoes, and landed at Fort Royal: on his paſſage here, he ſpoke the brig Olive, captain Palmer, belonging to Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, 45 days from London, he told him that there was great diſturbances there, that the troops deſtined for the Weſt Indies were diſembarked, and that his majeſty, on his return from ſeeing them reviewed, was attacked by the mob, and his carriage broke to pieces, the captain of the guard was killed, and the king had a narrow eſcape for his life: the mob proceeded on to St. James's palace, and forced the gates with ſledges, &c. &c.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or was ſtolen from the ſubſcriber's plantation, near Alexandria, on Saturday night laſt, an iron grey Mare, 14¼ hands high, five years old this ſpring, trots and canters well, ſhod before, her right hind foot is white, has the hair rubbed off her tail near the rump by the ſtall. I will give the above reward for the Mare and theif, or five dollars for the mare, if delivered to Richard Freeman or the ſubſcriber in Alexandria.

JAMES M'GUIR.

Feb. 11, 1796.

THE ſubſcribers have imported in the brig Nancy, from New-Caſtle, a general aſſortment of

Earthen Ware;

Together with a ſmall aſſortment of elegant

Cut and plain Flint Glaſs, which

they mean to diſpoſe of for Caſh, on reaſonable terms, by wholeſale or retail, at their houſe in Pitt-ſtreet, oppoſite Capt. Jeſſe Taylor's.

☞ Painting, Gilding, &c. as uſual, in all its various branches, and as they have imported paints of the firſt quality, thoſe who employ them may rely on having their work done in the beſt manner.

MACLEOD and LUMSDON.

Feb. 4. epgw.

To be Rented,

THE Store and Warehouſe at preſent occupied by us poſſeſſion will be given immediately.

FORD, PATTON & CO.

A few thouſand buſhels of Liverpool Salt for ſale—apply as above.

Feb. 3. 3wep.

Poet's Corner.

STANZAS
ON THE *BIRTH-DAY* OF THE
PRESIDENT.

Written in 1792.

NO peerage we covet, no ſceptres deſire,
No gew-gaws that garniſh a throne;
Yet liberty loves, on her own native lyre,
To celebrate ſons of her own.

And always with rapture, his virtue ſhe ſings,
And exults on the morn of his birth—
Who ſhakes every throne of deſpotical kings,
And gives a new leſſon to earth.

O widely diffuſe it, ye winds, as ye blow,
O waft it, ye waves, that they fan,
For the choiceſt gifts that the Gods can beſtow,
Is the bleſſing of Freedom to Man.

O WASHINGTON, hail! whom the breath of pure fame
With praiſes more ſweet ſhall perfume,
Than ever embalm'd or exalted a name,
In Macedon, Athens, or Rome!

For Freedom, ſay what did that foe of the Greek
ALEXANDER, that Hero admir'd?
Let the foes, or the *friend*, whom he maſſacred, ſpeak,
Or the beautiful City he fir'd.

Ye unfetter'd freemen, examine each deed
That made him renown'd and ador'd,
Then mention what race by his valour was freed,
Or bleſs'd by his ſceptre or ſword?

Did conquering CÆSAR Rome's Senate obey?
Did the Legions diſperſe at a word?
Did *he* halt or retire from a ſummit of ſway
That *ſaving his country* conferr'd?

Then WASHINGTON hail! whom the breath of pure fame
With praiſes more ſweet ſhall perfume,
Than ever embalm'd or exalted a name
In Macedon, Athens or Rome!

Did Athens, did Sparta, one Hero produce,
T' extinguiſh their feuds by his mind,
Or prove to the free the pre-eminent uſe
Of *Union* to them—and Mankind?

Ah no! if wiſe Greece but on patriot adept,
One Leader like our's had enjoy'd,
No lover of Science or Freedom had wept,
For Science and Freedom deſtroy'd.

Then WASHINGTON hail! whom the breath of pure fame
With praiſes more ſweet ſhall perfume,
Than ever embalm'd or exalted a name
In Macedon, Athens, or Rome!

By virtue of the power veſted in us by an act of the General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, entitled, an act for erecting a bridge over the Eaſtern Branch of Potomac river.

WE do hereby give notice that books will be opened by us at Leſlie's Tavern in the city of Waſhington, on the fourth Monday in February next for receiving and entering ſubſcriptions for ſhares in the ſaid bridge, which are two hundred dollars each, and will be collected at ſuch times, and in ſuch portions as the work may require.

N. B. The Act is publiſhed in the Federal Intelligencer and Baltimore Daily Advertiſer.

NOTLEY YOUNG,
Danl. CARROLL of Duddington,
Wm. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
GEORGE WALKER,

☞ The opening of the books is poſtponed till the fourth Monday in February as above.

Waſhington, December 17th, 1795.

A Valuable Mill-Seat.

TO be let for a term of years, a valuable and eligible MILL-SEAT, on the river Potomak, in the county of Loudoun, 18 miles above the Great Falls of Potomak, 35 from the city of Waſhington, and 3 miles from Leeſburgh. This ſituation is in the heart of a fertile and well ſettled part of the country, where wheat is the principal article of cultivation. The advantages of water tranſportation to the markets of George-Town, the city of Waſhington, and Alexandria, from this place, makes it peculiarly an object for thoſe who may be diſpoſed to engage in the milling buſineſs.

The above mentioned ſeat is on a never failing Limeſtone ſtream, generally known by the name of the Big Springs, and has all the advantages which are well known to reſult from ſo favourable a ſituation.

Particulars may be known by applying to the proprietor near the ſpot

BURGESS BALL.

A School.

HAVING met with ſatisfactory encouragement, on the removal of my ſchool from the court houſe of Fauquier, to my retired ſtation in Prince William county, near the Red-houſe; I take occaſion here to expreſs my gratitude to the public for the favours which have been conferred upon, and for the confidence which has been repoſed in me, as a profeſſor in ſo important an office; truſting that, could I ſuppoſe it neceſſary, I might eaſ[ily] make it appear, by gentlemen of independence, erudi[tion] and candour, who have honored me with their attenti[on] at the examinations of my pupils, that preſumptive evide nce has been afforded of my having been faithful and ſtrict in the performance of my duty—The preſent vacation will expire about the 20th inſt. when the ſchool will be again open for the reception of ſtudents; and of the branches which I have ſtudied, myſelf, I mean to profeſs, if time and the number of claſſics will admit of it, thoſe only with which I have been much delighted, to wit: the Latin and Greek Languages, Arithmetic, Algebra, elementary geometry, trigonometry and practical geometry: but it ſhould be obſerved, that I ſhall teach the ſciences here mentioned in the order in which they ſtand above, it being the order required by the ſyſtems that obtained at Princeton College, when I was there, and which probably are taught there ſtill. Alſo my ſtudents ſhall be exerciſed in writing, reading, public ſpeaking, orthography, the etymologies of Engliſh words derived from the Latin and Greek; and thoſe who may be ſomewhat advanced in the claſſics ſhall be inſtructed in Engliſh grammar, which is the mode adopted at the Princeton College.—On the 15th of June and the 16th of December, my ſchool will be ſubjected to an examination, when gentlemen unbiaſſed, independent, free from faction, and of literary information, will both honor and oblige me by attending. On the days ſubſequent to the examinations, the ſtudents will exhibit in public ſpeaking, and the vacations will enſue immediately: the firſt three weeks, and the ſecond four. The prices of country produce and of commodities in general much inſtanced, and the nominal value of money proportionably depreciated, I have determined to raiſe my price of tuition, for the preſent year, from ſix to ſeven pounds per ann. one half to be paid in advance, and the balance at the expiration of the year. Apprehending it might be miſrepreſented to my prejudice, I take the liberty, by way of anticipation, to announce to the public, that having from experience diſcovered that the rewards of teaching afford a very precarious ſubſiſtance, I have reſolved to introduce agriculture upon my farm; but have employed a man to ſuperintend that buſineſs for me, whence I may and do, here pledge my honor, that I will not in conſequence thereof, ſubmit to any diverſion of attention from my ſchool—inaſmuch as from a particular fondneſs of claſſical ſtudies, notwithſtanding the diſſuaſions of ſome connections and friends, I attached myſelf at an early period of life to the profeſſion in which I have embarked, conceiving it to be both honorable and eminently important to mankind; The public may rationally conclude that I ſhall continue in the proſecution of it, probably throughout life, and where I now am, let my encouragement be great or ſmall. Various decent and reputable families in the neighborhood, and particularly ſide of the Broad-Run, have prepared for they on my reception of boarders, whom they will accommodate upon the moſt reaſonable terms that can be expected. The period for which Mr. Thomas Ruſſel and myſelf contracted to take boarders in co-partnerſhip being now at an end I ſhall undertake to accommodate a few upon my own footing, at the rate of eighteen pounds per annum, excluſive of bedding, and mending, except that of ſtockings; one half to be paid in advance, and the reſidue at the concluſion of the year. The morals of the youths ſhall be ſtrictly overlooked, and thoſe who may live with me, ſhall whilſt the length of the nights will admit of it, be obliged to attend to their ſtudies by candle-light.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

January 1, 1796.

Copper and Tin Manufactory.

JOHN BEALE

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from the town of Lynchburg to this place in a houſe in King-ſtreet, two doors above M'Knight's tavern, where he intends to carry on his buſineſs in all its various branches, ſuch as making and mending all kind of gold, ſilver, copper and tin work. He likewiſe tin old copper tea kettles, ſauce-pans, &c. &c.

Articles in the above branches of his buſineſs, may be had either by wholeſale or retail, and thoſe who buy to ſell again, will find it to their advantage to deal with him.

All kinds of plated work done on the ſhorteſt notice in the beſt manner, and warranted, ſuch as bridle bit ſtirrup irons, buckles, tips and ſaddleboſſes, made in the neweſt faſhions; mill brands cut, either in copper or iron, China mended, and all kinds of bell metal, ſuch as clock bells, ear bells for horſes, and ſkillets; the bells he warrants to ring as well as ever they did.

MILL INKS

Made at the above ſhop, and at a moderate price The above articles will be done in a maſterly manner.

☞ Alſo Clocks, Watches and Mathematical Inſtruments made and repaired in an elegant manner.

☞ He has on hand and now offers for ſale, at a moderate price, at the above houſe, ſundry articles of gold, ſilver, jewellery, copper, tin, and plate work, gilt watch chains, ſeals, keys, lockets, and breaſt pins.

The higheſt price given for old gold, ſilver, copper braſs, pewter or lead.

Mandeville and Jameſſon

HAVE for ſale at their ſtore on Fairfax ſtreet, the following articles, which they will diſpoſe of by wholeſale and retail, for caſh or the uſual credits, viz.

Jamaica and Windward Iſland Rum;
Cogniac Brandy;
Holland Geneva;
London bottled Porter;
Madeira, Sherry, Port, Claret, } *WINES Of the beſt quality in caſks & bottles;*
Liſbon, Calcavella, Malaga, Teneriffe, } *Do. do. in pipes quarter caſks*
Muſcovado Sugars in hhds. & barrels.
Loaf and lump do. in barrels;
Souchong, Hyſon, } *TEAS of different qualities.*
Young Hyſon, Imperial, } *Do. of the beſt do.*
Havannah Segars in boxes;
Bourbon Coffee, Green do. } *In bags and barrels.*
Coffee in bags;
Pepper in do.

Mace and ground ginger, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, cloves and alſpice, with a variety of pickles and muſtard in bottles.

☞ *Wanted to hire*—An able bodied free man, as a Porter—good wages will be given and it is expected none

Apply who cannot give ſufficient proof of ſobriety and honeſty.

Alexandria, Nov. 3, 1795.

NOTICE.

THE EAGLE TAVERN in the town of Leeſburgh lately occupied by ELIZABETH ROPER, dec'd. will be continued by her children, who take this method of ſoliciting the patronage of a generous public, ſo long as their exertions to pleaſe may merit.

JOHN NEILL,

At his Store, in Fairfax-Street,
Has yet on Hand
A handſome Aſſortment of
DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the Seaſon, together with Soal-Leather, Men and Women's Leather and Satinet Shoes, Sandals and Morocco Slippers, which he will ſell low for Caſh only

—

He returns his unfeigned thanks to his Friends and the Public for the liberal encouragement he has received, and begs leave to aſſure them that nothing ſhall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their cuſtom.

N. B. All Thoſe who are in any ways intebted to him are earneſtly requeſted to come forward and ſettle their reſpective balances before the firſt day of February next, as no longer indulgence will be given.

Alexandria, Jan. 4, 1796.

In purſuance of a decree of the county court of Loudoun will be ſold on the ſecond Monday in March next, if [not] the next fair day, on the premiſes, for [ready] money.

Two hundred & ſeventy two acres

of Land lying on the Shanondoah River, near Keys's ferry on which there is a merchant mill; or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient to ſatisfy the claims of John Potts, and Elizabeth Oſborne, amounting in the whole to about £.900 current money of Virginia, when due attendance will be given by

THOMAS RUTHERFORD,
GEORGE HITE,
JOHN DAVENPORT, } *Com'rs.*

At a Court continued and held for Loudon County, November the 12*th*, 1795.

Leven Powell, Complainant,
AGAINST
Achiles Helm, commonly known by the name of Zachariah Helm, eldeſt ſon and heir at law, of Leonard Helm, deceaſed. Defendant. } In Chancery.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing, by an affidavit, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; it is ordered that unleſs he enter his appearance and give ſecurity, according to law and the rules of this Court, a decree ſhall be entered againſt him at March Court next agreeable to the prayer of the ſaid complainant's bill; and it is further ordered and decreed that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Alexandria Gazette, and publiſhed at the door of the Court-houſe of the ſaid County or two months ſucceſſively.

C. BINNS, Clerk.

Notice.

AS I ſhall embark ſhortly for England, and conſequently be from home ſeveral months, I am particularly anxious to have all my tranſactions aſcertained:

All perſons having claims on me will in courſe apply—and I truſt all thoſe indebted to me will do the ſame.

From this period, until my return, my buſineſs will be conducted by Mr. GEORGE CLEMENTSON, who I have fully authoriſed to act for me in every reſpect.

WILLIAM HODGSON.

Alexandria, Feb. 1, 1796.